

\$1,000 FOR NEWS OF LOST GIRL

MAY SURPRISE FOLLOWED UP
ONLY TO BE DROPPED.

A Young Man's Letters Intercepted and Read—No Clue—Miss Arnold Had Offered a Love Story and Verses to Magazines, Which Had Declined Them.

Francis R. Arnold of 108 East Seventy-ninth street will pay \$1,000 to anybody who can furnish any useful information as to the movements of his daughter Dorothy after she walked out of Brentano's on the afternoon of December 12 last with a copy of Emily Calvin Blake's "An Engaged Girl's Sketches" under her arm.

That is the last news her family and friends have of her, although private detectives have searched every large city in the East and the European steamship ports and carried on for forty-five days an extraordinarily painstaking and detailed investigation. Forty-five days ago at 1:30 P. M. she walked up Fifth avenue carrying a box of candy and the new book, and the police, the Pinkertons and other detective agencies and hundreds of friends working quietly haven't been able to follow her a step further.

It was a young woman friend who greeted her casually as she came out of Brentano's and turned north along the avenue. The girl paused for a moment. "You're looking well, Dorothy," she said.

"I'm feeling fine," said Miss Arnold. "I'm going to walk home through Central Park." She frequently strolled through the park on her way home.

Absolutely, as they say, unable to explain why a girl who lived happily at home, had all the money she wanted, took pleasure in the society of Bryn Mawr schoolmates, enjoyed the theatres and her books and appeared to be normal should deliberately turn her back on home and friends, the Arnolds insist that she either has been kidnapped or injured or has lost her senses.

In the first few days of the search it occurred to Francis P. Carvan and John H. Keith, who were consulted at once by Mr. Arnold, that the purchase of candy and a book indicated a premeditated intention to leave home. She might have got them to entertain herself on a railroad trip. Plenty of girls buy sweetmeats and novels while out shopping, but they go home. Here was a girl who didn't, so they began the tedious business of questioning railroad ticket sellers, candy confectioners and chair car porters, and in the course of a few days they had talked to ticket sellers of all the roads leading to big cities in the East and had questioned closely hundreds of trainmen. All without result. Nobody remembered having seen a girl of Dorothy Arnold's description.

For this reason and because she had not made the least preparation for even a short trip from home the family assured themselves that she had not gone voluntarily. She was to have been the hostess at home on the afternoon of Thursday, December 15, at a tea party for sixty Bryn Mawr girls. The invitations had been sent out and all the arrangements had been made. She was on jolly terms with so many of her college friends that nobody in the family could imagine her leaving without whispering the secret to at least one or two of them. But she did not communicate with any one of them, and many of the girls have been helping in the search.

Her room disclosed no evidence of premeditated flight. She left behind most of her jewelry, all of the pieces on which she had expended much money, and of the fur set she was fond of wearing—a muff and stole of black fox—she took only the muff. And what seemed most important to the family, she neither removed nor attempted to destroy a considerable mass of private correspondence—letters and notes and telegrams. They were most carefully scrutinized and they gave the story of only one love affair. There were letters from a man whose admiration was plainly evident and who, so far as could be inferred from his own letters, believed that his love was reciprocated in part at least.

The investigation took a new road here. The man who had written affectionately in Europe when the girl disappeared. He is an American who has not since been home and who knows in Italy. The family know him quite well, but they were disregarding no clues. Private detectives watched his house in Italy. Private detectives observed him in one or two European capitals. It was thought necessary to intercept letters coming to him here and abroad. The letters were intercepted and read. He did not make a move. It seemed that wasn't reported to the Arnold family.

It was unnecessary, as events showed, after weeks of espionage the Arnolds decided to approach the man directly and ask him if he knew where Dorothy was or if he had had any notion that she intended to leave home. He satisfied the family and Mr. Carvan and Mr. Keith as well that he was as much mystified as they.

Was there any other romance in her life which might have led to unhappiness and flight? Mr. Arnold did not think so. His wife and his other daughter, Margaret, who is 18, had never heard Dorothy mention any man particularly, nor did she act as if she had a love affair. Up to the day of her disappearance she was, they say, her usual placid life and seemed to have no troubles more serious than a grievance against the dressmaker. It was possible, as Mr. Carvan said, that Dorothy knew that she was of young men, but they did not think she was in love with any of them. The family exhausted that theory, so Mr. Carvan says, and had to take a new one. Perhaps, as was suggested to them, Dorothy, as other girls have done, was trying to escape the tedium of a conventional existence. They thought the girl might have become bored.

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SCHENK JURY DISAGREES.

Stood Eleven for Acquittal and One for Conviction.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 26.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk, charged with poisoning her husband, John O. Schenk, was discharged by Judge Jordan at 5 o'clock this afternoon after the foreman had reported inability to agree on a verdict.

The case was now adjourned and retried at the next term of court.

Five minutes before the jury was called into the court room attorneys for both the State and the defence had petitioned the Court for the discharge of the jury. Judge Jordan finally called in the jurors, but refused to say what he intended to do. Queried by the Court, the jurors on one announced that it would be absolutely impossible for them to reach an agreement.

"I'm sorry, gentlemen," said the Court, "but if that's the situation I will discharge you from further consideration of this case."

As soon as the jury was discharged it was announced that they had stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction on almost every ballot taken. It was not possible to learn the number of ballots taken.

It was thought that a verdict would be reached this morning when the jurors came into the court room and asked for a copy of the testimony of Florence Coleman, a negro girl who had been employed at the Schenk home as a domestic. It was the Coleman girl who said she saw two strange women at the Schenk home during Mrs. Schenk's absence on the day that Mr. Schenk suffered an acute attack of arsenic poisoning.

When the jury was discharged Mrs. Schenk appeared much relieved and when she was informed that the jurors had stood eleven to one for acquittal she was delighted.

Mrs. Schenk was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000 several weeks ago, but now that the jury has disagreed her attorneys will ask the Court to follow out the usual custom of reducing the amount of bail by half. If the reduction is granted bail will be furnished and she will be released from jail soon.

REBELS CAPTURE CEIBA.

Lee Christmas, in Command, Receives a Slight Wound.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The capture of Ceiba by the revolutionists was reported to the State Department to-day. Ceiba is a minor port on the Atlantic coast of Honduras, of strategic importance. The insurgents were intent on capturing the town with the Hornet recently, but the seizure of that filibustering vessel by the United States spoiled their immediate plans.

Fenton R. M. McCreery, American Minister to Honduras, has welcomed the State Department that Col. Velasquez, an insurgent leader, was killed in the San Antonio engagement.

Tuxtepec, Fla., Jan. 26.—Commandant Guerrero at Ceiba, and thirty soldiers were killed in the fight there. Fifty men were wounded in the battle with the insurgents. A wireless message received here at midnight says that Lee Christmas, in command of the rebels, is reported to have been slightly wounded. The insurgent loss was light.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—With heavy loss of life an independent body of revolutionists has been defeated by Government troops at San Antonio, Honduras.

Hearing of the successes of Bonilla in capturing the Rutas Islands and harassing the coast, 200 malcontents organized under the rebel flag, armed and backed, it is said, by agents of Bonilla recently from the United States.

Hearing of the arming of this detached corps the Davila forces determined to prevent a junction with the organized revolutionists. The detached rebels, lacking proper leadership and met by overwhelming numbers, were defeated. The news of this battle is the most encouraging the established Government has had to report for some time. It was cabled at once to Consul-General Ulloa at New Orleans.

Gen. Soto led the unsuccessful uprising. Gen. Matute the Federal forces. Many prisoners were taken.

MRS. GILBERT JONES OPPOSED.

Dr. Parkhurst and Others Out of Civic Education League.

Owing to some differences of opinion among the directors of the National League for the Civic Education of Women regarding the methods of running the organization five members of the board have resigned and it is rumored that others will follow their example.

Dr. Parkhurst, chairman of the finance committee; Mrs. Julian Heath, secretary of the league; Mrs. Rosister Johnson, chairman of the education committee; Miss Mary Stebbins and Mrs. Emil Kuechlin, directors, admitted yesterday afternoon that they had sent in letters of resignation in which they alleged "existing conditions" as the reason for their action.

It was learned later that none of them was willing to adopt the policies laid down by Mrs. Gilbert Jones, chairman of the executive committee.

Mrs. Jones has been the virtual head of the league since its formation in the spring of 1908. The president, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, has taken only a nominal part in the activities and has since the death of her husband appeared but rarely at its public functions.

PROHIBITION IN TEXAS.

Text of the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 26.—The proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for statewide prohibition reads as follows:

"The manufacture, sale, barter and exchange of intoxicating liquors on and after the second Tuesday in January, 1912, is hereby prohibited within this State, except for medicinal, scientific and sacramental purposes. The Legislature of the State of Texas shall at noon on the second Tuesday in January, A. D. 1912, in session in the city of Austin, and pass efficient laws to enforce this section, but nothing in this section shall prevent any session of the Legislature from passing any law to enforce the same, and all laws in force when this amendment is adopted, providing for the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors shall remain in full force and effect until modified or repealed."

Virginia State House Goes Dry.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 26.—Mrs. William Hodges Mann, wife of the Governor of Virginia, in an address to the Woman's Temperance League to-day said:

"As long as I am in the Executive Mansion there shall be no intoxicants. My entertainments are fully as well enjoyed without them as when they were served during former regimes. People who vend 'my home will never touch the wine cup."

Chesapeake & Ohio will ferry last winter's passenger and Pullman service to and from the State House. Tickets also sold at all Penna. R. R. ticket offices.—Ad.

MRS. EDDY IN CEMENT BLOCK

CASKET ENCASED IN MASS OF STEEL AND CONCRETE.

Grave in Mt. Auburn Cemetery a Reconstructed Eight Feet Square and Twelve Feet Deep—Plans for Burial Kept Secret Till Last Moment.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—After lying in the receiving tomb of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge since December 8, the day of the funeral guarded night and day by armed Christian Scientists, the body of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy was buried this afternoon beneath tons of cement, steel and crushed stone in a grave on the shore of Halesy Lake not far from the street that passes the cemetery.

The grave is within the three lots purchased and given for a final resting place for Mrs. Eddy by Mrs. John M. Longyear, wife of the Brookline capitalist, who made a fortune in Michigan copper mining properties.

After Mrs. Eddy's death George W. Glover, her natural son, and Ebenezer J. Foster-Eddy, her son by adoption, expressed the opinion that it would be agreeable to them if the body of their mother was buried either among her forebears at Bow, N. H., or at Pleasant View, Concord, N. H.

The directors of the Mother Church wanted the body buried in Mount Auburn, where it was proposed to build a mausoleum to mark her final resting place and they had their way. The announcement was made at the cemetery to-day that the heirs had consented to the plans of the Church.

Great secrecy marked the planning for the final disposition of Mrs. Eddy's body. No previous notice of the burial had been made and many of those who were present to-day did not know of the director's intent until notified by telegraph or telephone at noon.

Gen. Henry M. Baker of Bow, N. H., was the only relative of Mrs. Eddy who was present. He is her cousin and is executor of her will. Two newspaper reporters were set to work besides Christian Scientists and workmen who saw the burial. These reporters, representing press associations, were telephoned to early this afternoon and told to come to the church on Fal-mouth street. There they were informed of what was to take place and drove to the cemetery with the directors and others.

Arriving at Mount Auburn there was a short delay owing to the non-arrival of some of the people from Concord, N. H. Then the bronze casket containing the body was carried from its niche in the receiving tomb and placed upon a bier.

A plate in the top of the casket was slipped back and the entire company filed past and took a last glance at the features of Mrs. Eddy. Those who were there said that only the slightest change had taken place in the appearance of their leader's face in the seven weeks that have elapsed since the funeral.

Then the panel was slipped back into place and those bearers carried the casket to the house of Lewis C. Strang, William Farlow, the Rev. William P. McKenzie, Thomas W. Hutton, James A. Neal, Calvin C. Hill, David N. McKee and David B. Ogden, all of Boston.

The hearse was then driven to the grave, followed by the bearers and about twenty-five men, including S. S. Beman of Chicago, Gen. Henry M. Baker, Josiah E. Fernald and Frank Ladd of Concord, N. H.; Calvin A. Frye of Newton, the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, William A. Morse, Alfred Farlow, Frank Waterman and Judge Smith of Boston and the directors of the Church, Archibald McLellan, Stephen A. Chase, Allison W. Stewart, John V. Dittmore and Adam H. Dickey.

The grave was large and deep, measuring about eight feet square, and must have been from ten to twelve feet deep, as a foundation of concrete and crushed stone four feet in thickness had been laid, and it was still about eight feet to the brink.

In the center of the foundation had been left a niche just large enough and deep enough to receive the casket, and surrounding and projecting upward were steel uprights set in the foundation.

Before the casket had been lowered into place a copper box of considerable size was placed over the name plate. This receptacle contained a quantity of Christian Science literature, including copies of everything Mrs. Eddy had ever written.

Clifford P. Smith, first reader of the Mother Church, then read the Ninety-first Psalm beginning: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." The service was completed with the reading of the final verses of Jude.

With the pronouncement of the benediction a dozen workmen who had been in the vicinity fell upon the piles of crushed stone, sand and cement and began mixing great quantities. Others took a sheet of steel netting and fitting it to the grave slipped it down over the steel uprights after a layer of concrete had been put over the casket.

Then about four inches of concrete was spread over the netting. Before this was set another thickness of steel netting was put into place and then more concrete.

This alternating of steel and concrete was continued until the entire grave was filled level with the turf, making a practically solid rock beneath, around and above the remains of Mrs. Eddy, impervious to moisture and almost any except a pneumatic drill and dynamite.

Plans are being prepared for the mausoleum by the architect who designed the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Ill.

REWARDS FOR MATERNITY.

Parents Home League Pays for Babies and Pensions Its Members.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., Jan. 26.—The Parents Home League of America, organized here some months ago to fight race suicide and promote maternity, announced that it has over 500 lodges in Georgia and that it is rapidly extending to other States.

The league numbers among its members prominent men and women. It provides a system of rewards and pensions for married people. Those who desire membership must be between the ages of 16 and 40 years.

Nothing is paid to any member unless there is at least one living child born to the member after the date of the certificate. If the husband is a member and dies after the birth of a living child by the wife named in the certificate then the wife receives a reward of \$1,000 for maternity. The same rule applies if the wife is the member. At the maturity of the certificate there is a survivorship reward paid to the member of from \$700 to \$1,200, according to the number of living children born since the date of the certificate.

The league also pays \$100 cash whenever a child is born to a member. The membership fee is \$7.50. The monthly dues are \$2.50. The annual dues are \$1.50. Directors of the league say that every couple wedded in Georgia in the last four months are members.

FLIES FROM WATER TO WATER

CURTIS RISES AND ALIGHTS WITH EASE OF A DUCK.

Hydroplanes, Attached to Biplane, Make Water Flying Easier and Safer Than Land Aviation—Makes Aeroplane an Important Adjunct of the Navy.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 26.—The aeroplane added another conquest to its long list of achievements this afternoon when on San Diego Bay a machine driven by Glenn H. Curtiss rose from the surface of the bay, flew two miles, returned to the starting place and alighted on the water as lightly as a gull.

The solution of the problem of starting from and landing on the water, which has been regarded as one of the most difficult and at the same time the most important from a military standpoint, has thus been solved.

The success of the Curtiss experiments, which have been going on for nearly two weeks, came suddenly. Accompanied by Lieut. Ellison and Lieut. Walker of the army and assisted by a dozen mechanics the aeroplane was brought out of its hangar about noon and launched in the shallow water of Spanish Bight, a narrow strip separating Sorando and North Island in San Diego Harbor.

The machine was equipped with appliances to float it and to allow it to attain speed on the surface of the water.

Changes had been made in the hydroplanes from day to day and the work showed progress with each change.

When the aeroplane was launched to-day Curtiss felt confident of success. The weather was perfect for experiment. The breeze was blowing at five miles an hour and the water was almost as smooth as a mill pond.

His eight cylinder motor, capable of developing 60 horse-power, was started and the aeroplane scudded away over the bight at a forty mile clip.

Curtiss elevated the planes of the front control and the machine rose easily and gracefully out of the water. It soared fifty feet above the surface for a distance of half a mile and then came down easily and swung around toward the starting point.

Again the motor was started and the aeroplane sped away upon the water as fast as a racing motor boat until it had attained a speed of about forty-five miles an hour. Then it rose sharply to a height of about 100 feet, sailing at a fifty mile clip out toward the revenue cutter Bear and the torpedo repair ship Iris, two miles away.

Curtiss turned about in the air after he had flown about a mile straightaway and came back to a point just opposite his quarters on the beach of North Island, where he dropped gently to the surface of the water and came to a stop within fifty feet.

The machine was hauled out upon the sand, where the aviator was congratulated on his success.

"I was confident I would succeed," said Curtiss, who displayed less enthusiasm than many of those on shore.

"I have had this in my mind for a long time but have not before had the time, the place and the opportunity to carry it to a successful conclusion. I am satisfied that I have solved the problem of arising from the water, flying to any point and alighting on the water with as much ease and probably with more ease than on land. Certainly there will be less danger in the water flights. I have for a long time believed that in order to make the aeroplane a practicable machine for the use of the navy it must be able to fly from the water and land on the water."

SEVEN MEN IN AN AIR BUS.

Sommer Guides His Aeroplane With Six Passengers Thirteen Miles.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Roger Sommer, a French aviator, flew to-day with six passengers from Douzy to Romilly and return, a distance of thirteen miles, without an accident. There was not room for all the passengers and two of them straddled the runners. This breaks all records for an aero bus.

Sommer ascended with his passengers, the lightest of whom weighed 160 pounds, at the Douzy aviation field. He flew at a height of about sixty feet. He first rounded the aviation track and then started for Romilly, where he made a fine landing. Later he made the return trip to the aviation grounds without incident.

Sommer has made a great many flights and has met with few accidents. On April 10, 1910, he established a new world's record for airplanes by making a flight from Chartreuse, France, across country with four passengers. This flight lasted only five minutes.

NOT CROSEY'S BLACKHAND.

Federal Jury Acquits Schwartz of Demanding \$50,000 From Cash Field.

The jury before Judge Chatfield in the United States District Court in Brooklyn brought in a verdict late last night acquitting Charles Schwartz, who has been on trial in connection with a threatening letter received on December 27, 1910, by Police Commissioner Crosey demanding \$50,000. The letter threatened personal violence to the Commissioner if he failed to have the money in a bundle in the candy store of B. Weinstein, in North Sixth street, and was signed "Hebrew Black Hand Society."

The Commissioner turned the letter over to Deputy Commissioner Flynn and two days later Schwartz, who frequented Weinstein's store, was arrested by Detective Sierpik as a suspicious person. Post Office Inspector Parsons dictated a letter to Schwartz and the handwriting was compared with that of the letter received by Commissioner Crosey. William J. Kinsey, a handwriting expert, testified that the writing was the same. Schwartz produced several witnesses who testified that he was far away from the sub-station where the letter was mailed at the time the postmark showed it was received. The general impression after the trial was that the letter was written by some one as a joke on the candy store owner.

TO PROBE BRIBERY CHARGES.

West Virginia Plans to Investigate Senators' Bribe Scandal.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 26.—In the House of Delegates to-day the first move was made looking to an investigation of the Senatorship bribery charges. When the Moore resolution introduced yesterday came up Delegate Seibert offered a substitute providing for a committee of five to determine the truth of the charges, the committee to have authority to send for persons and papers.

The Senate did nothing to-day.

Gov. Glascock has not and will not sign the commissions of Watson and Chilton.

NO APPREHENSION OVER THE WHEELING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—No apprehension was felt at the Navy Department to-day over the rumored accident on board the gunboat Wheeling. An attempt which was made to reach the Wheeling by wireless failed because of the low powered instruments on board the gunboat. The Wheeling was safe at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when she exchanged signals with the collier Leonidas several hundred miles east of Charleston, S. C.

WIDE BRIMS WICKED.

Viennese Girl is Fined 30 Cents for Scratching a Stranger's Nose.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—The first complaint under the recent police hatpin proscription was made by a man whose nose was slightly scratched by the hatpin of a girl who passed him on the street. He seized the girl by the arm and led her to the nearest policeman.

The offender was arraigned the next day, wearing the same hat and the same pin. She pointed out that the pin did not protrude beyond her hat. The Magistrate said a brim that projected so far from the head was itself a danger to passersby. He fined the girl 30 cents, with the alternative of twelve hours under arrest.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT WINS.

California Senate Votes 35 to 5 in Favor of Women Voting.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 26.—A woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, framed on the Colorado law, passed the State Senate to-day, 35 to 5.

Senator Gates of Los Angeles quoted Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver on the good results of woman suffrage in Colorado, and made an eloquent appeal for the measure.

Senator Sanford of the Democratic minority caused a laugh during his speech opposing the bill by describing a suffragette as a "woman who wants to raise hell and not children." The Assembly is pretty sure to pass the bill.

INSPECTOR MCAFFERTY DEAD.

Passes Away Early This Morning After a Long Illness.

Police Inspector James McAfferty died at his home, 909 Park avenue at 1:10 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for a long time from a complication of diseases. He was formerly head of the Detective Bureau.

ANNIE YEAMANS MAY RECOVER.

Has Appendicitis, but Her Doctor Thinks She Will Get Well.

Annie Yeamans, the actress, was brought here yesterday from New Britain Conn., threatened with appendicitis. Dr. Philip M. Grauman, her physician, said last night that the appendix was somewhat inflamed, and that on account of Mrs. Yeamans's age no operation would be performed. He did not apprehend serious consequence despite Mrs. Yeamans's 75 years. Mrs. Yeamans is at Miss Alston's sanitarium for private patients at 26 West Sixty-first street.

Until a few days ago Mrs. Yeamans was appearing with Bessie McCoy in "The Echo." She had been ill about a week when she was obliged to come to New York. Mrs. Yeamans passed her seventy-fifth birthday last November.

FILIPINO OUTLAWS CRUSHED.

Troops Capture or Kill Tribesmen Who Murdered Planters.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—Brig. Gen. Pershing, who commanded the expedition against the Manobo tribesmen who have been killing and robbing American and Filipino planters in the Davao district of Mindanao, reports that the outbreak has been suppressed. All the murderers of planters have been captured or killed.

The hill tribes are now peacefully concentrating in the coast villages and the lawless bands have been dispersed.

TOM L. JOHNSON VERY ILL.

Former Mayor's Friends Have No Hope for His Recovery.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—Tom L. Johnson, former Mayor of Cleveland, is in a serious condition.

At the time of his defeat in the contest for Mayor more than a year ago he was very ill and took part in the campaign against his doctor's advice. He showed great recuperative power, however, and recovered sufficiently to return to his home here.

Mr. Johnson is confined to his apartment and only his most intimate friends see him. He is growing weaker and his friends despair of his recovery.

END OF CALIFORNIA RACING.

Anti-Gambling Law Will Probably Be in Effect Early in February.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 26.—The doom of the racetrack in California was sounded to-day when the State Senate passed Walker's anti-gambling bill.

This measure will be adopted by the House to-morrow and probably will be signed by Gov. Johnson on Monday.

Only fifteen days are allowed after the bill is signed before the law goes into effect.

The measure is so stringent that it will kill racing at the Emeryville track, across the Bay, for President Tom Williams frankly admits that racing without betting will not draw paying crowds.

\$500,000 FIRE IN TROY.

One Fireman Killed and Three Injured—Three Buildings Destroyed.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—One fireman was killed and four others injured seriously in a fire which destroyed three large buildings in the mercantile district to-day and caused a loss of \$500,000. The firemen were caught under a falling wall and Lieut. Edward J. Butler of Truck 2 was buried so deeply that he was suffocated before the rescuers reached him. The others are expected to recover.

One of the buildings was the old Troy Museum in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was first played on any stage. It was occupied by the Carl Dry Goods Company. The other structures had as tenants E. W. Woolworth & Co. and Kresge & Co. five and ten cent stores, and C. E. Wilson, haberdasher. Savard Bros., clothiers, suffer a big loss from water and smoke and so did William H. Frear & Co. whose big dry goods store was on fire several times.

POLICEMAN RESCUES FOUR.

Woman and Three Children Taken Unconscious From Burning Building.

NEW ROCHELLE, Jan. 26.—Policeman Martin Larkin and Jacob Lukert rescued Mrs. Max Miller and her three young children from their burning home early this morning by wrapping them in blankets and carrying them through the smoke and flames to the street.

Larkin's uniform was burned and his hair singed.

FOR FREER TRADE

WITH CANADA

—Plan Up at Ottawa.

TAFT SUBMITS RECIPROCITY

Agreement to Both Houses of Congress.

MAY CHEAPEN FOOD PRICES

Cattle, Fish, Lumber and Many Other Articles on Free List

—Plan Up at Ottawa.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Administration's reciprocity agreement with Canada was submitted to Congress to-day with a special message from the President urging its prompt enactment into law.

The agreement was presented concurrently to the Dominion Parliament in Ottawa and within a few days bills will be introduced in the legislative body of each Government designed to make the terms of the agreement effective. The concurrent legislation will obviate the necessity of any treaty on the subject between the two countries.

Generally speaking the agreement opens the markets of the United States to Canada's leading agricultural products, notably wheat and other grain, and also to her dairy products, eggs and poultry, fish, sheep, cattle and other live animals.

Her rough lumber also is admitted duty free to the United States, as are her print paper and wood pulp and several other raw materials. The agreement in regard to print paper and wood pulp, however, is subject to favorable action by the Provincial Governments of Quebec and Ontario in removing restrictions placed by them upon the exportation of pulp wood.

In return for these concessions Canada